

WEATHER TODAY.
Friday: Showers Saturday.
Salt Lake Metal Prices.
Silver .80%
Lead \$1.20
Spelter (St. Louis) \$6.80 to \$5.90
Copper \$15.70

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TAFT REVEALS ROOSEVELT AS A DEMAGOGUE

President Denounces His Predecessor in White House From One End of Old Bay State to the Other; Ends Speech-making in Boston.

TROWS EMPHATIC AS DAY WEARS ON

Disaster in Third Term for Any Man, and Impresses Upon His Hearers the Inconsistency and Double-Dealing of the Ex-President.

BOSTON, April 25.—President Taft denounced his fighting clothes today, abandoned his policy of silence under the attacks that Colonel Theodore Roosevelt had made upon his administration, and for the first time since Mr. Roosevelt announced his candidacy, launched into a denunciation of the former president.

From the time Mr. Taft entered Massachusetts and made his first speech at Springfield, shortly after noon, until tonight, he hammered away at Colonel Roosevelt. The president made a dozen speeches, many of them denouncing the past policy of the Roosevelt administration, and the first time since Mr. Roosevelt announced his candidacy, launched into a denunciation of the former president.

President Taft spoke at Springfield and Worcester, twice in Worcester, and at South Framingham and several other towns. In the beginning he seemed to utter his attack on Colonel Roosevelt with reluctance.

"This wrenches my soul," he said once, "the day wore on, however, and he spoke at Springfield in which he denounced Mr. Roosevelt again and again, emphasizing his words with force, and apparently laid aside any regret he may have felt at this time that the long friendship with the former chief was broken.

President's Speech.
Taft's speech bristled with counter-attacks against his predecessor in the White House. He declared that Mr. Roosevelt had willfully misrepresented the facts, had failed to live up to the policy of a square deal and had made a solemn promise to the American people not to be a candidate for a second term.

Mr. Taft said the former president had been paying the way, if it were in the present campaign, to the chief executive of the nation in many terms as his natural right.

It is necessary now to the government why not later?" asked the president and continued:

Roosevelt Unsafe.
The president who so lightly regards constitutional principles and especially the independence of the judiciary, one who is so fully impregnated of legal restraints and due legal procedure and who has understood what liberty regulated by law could not safely be entrusted to successive presidential terms. I am, therefore, fully convinced that Mr. Roosevelt is not fit to be a candidate for a second term.

HAROLD BRIDE, left, and Harold Cottam, right, heroes of Titanic disaster. Bride was second wireless operator on the Titanic and Cottam was the operator on the Carpathia.



STEAMER CRASHES INTO SEATTLE DOCK

Finest Passenger Pier on the Coast Wrecked; Three Persons Injured.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 25.—Several persons were injured, the sound steamer Alameda, in command of Captain John A. O'Brien, was wrecked late tonight when the Alaska Steamship company's big steel steamship Alameda got beyond control as she was being taken into her berth at pier No. 2 and plowed through the Coleman dock.

As far as known no lives were lost. The injured include the following: Mrs. George B. Lynch, Anacortes, Wash., bruised and cut.

Miss Emma Anderson, Seattle, ankle broken.

Mrs. J. W. Page, Seattle, bruised.

The Alameda, in command of Captain John A. O'Brien, sound pilot for the Alaska Steamship company, was returning to her berth on the south side of pier 2 from the Standard Oil wharf, where she had gone to take on fuel oil.

As the big steamship approached the pier Captain O'Brien signalled the engineer room for slow speed to enable the vessel to make the sharp turn into the pier. Either through a misunderstanding of signals or because of the failure of the engineer room telephone, the Alameda started full speed ahead toward the Coleman dock.

Captain O'Brien saw that the crash could not be averted and tied down the whistle to warn the people in the waiting room on the end of the pier of their danger.

The long blast brought men and women to the windows, who immediately turned and fled for shore. The women injured were crushed in the panic-stricken throng that struggled at the doors leading from the waiting room to the exit gallery. By the time the Alameda struck the pier the waiting room was empty.

MURDERER MORRIS TO MAKE STATEMENT

Refuses to Reveal Nature of It at Present; Declares He Will Die Game.

J. J. Morris, the condemned bandit whose execution will take place next Tuesday morning, has announced that he will make a written statement shortly before he is led to his death. He has not revealed the nature of the statement and there is much speculation at the state prison as to what it will contain. A confession of guilt would shed new light, as the murder of which he is guilty was committed in broad daylight in the heart of the city. While trying to escape capture after a holdup he shot to death a civilian who obstructed his path.

It is thought by some who have talked with him that he will confess other crimes. After serving a twenty-year sentence he was at liberty for many months before he was captured in this city, and it is likely that he committed other holdups.

It will be recalled that soon after his conviction he issued a sensational statement to the effect that he had been robbed of \$3000 worth of diamonds while in the city jail. It is probable that he may repeat his accusation, as he is known to cherish relentless hatred against the police.

For several weeks two Methodist clergymen have called on Morris almost daily. For a time he seemed to show some slight interest in their ministrations, but within the last few days he has displayed considerable irritation whenever they have called on him.

Morris became enraged when he read in one of the newspapers that he was losing his nerve.

"I wish I had the man here that said that," he cried with an oath. "I'd show him I haven't lost my nerve and that I'm going to die game."

OLYMPIC FIREMEN
MAKE NEW DEMAND

SOUTHAMPTON, April 25.—The White Star steamship Olympic, whose firemen went on strike yesterday, has been obliged to spend another day and night of Lytle, Isle of Wight, the passengers aboard amusing themselves with kite flying and other pastimes.

SINKING LINER REFUSED HELP TO SAVE MONEY

Captain of La Provence, in Official Report, Declares Titanic Apparently Repelled Nearby Aid So as to Communicate With Vessels of Her Own Line Only.

MEANT SAVING OF SALVAGE, HE SAYS

Startling Statement Avers That Steamers of Other Companies Were Ignored Although They Were Close Enough to Make Rescue Certain.

Special Cable to The Tribune.

PARIS, April 25.—The Titanic after striking an iceberg on the night of April 15 and sending out wireless distress calls, received replies from no less than seven ships, but refused to communicate with any of them but vessels of her own line. One of her early signals was picked up by the Frankfurt, then only 150 miles away, but she refused to answer the Frankfurt's calls. She would only communicate with her sister ship, the Olympic.

The foregoing facts which seem indisputable, stand out from the report of the first operator on La Provence, of the French Line, which was incorporated by Captain Vesco in his report to his company upon his arrival here.

Report Is Official.

The exact text of Captain Vesco's report is here appended. It is signed by the La Provence wireless operator and countersigned by Captain Vesco and likewise by the French government in the person of Commissioner Bernard, without whose permission and countersignature it could not be made public.

The conclusion is drawn that the Titanic refused offers of help from ships of other lines than her own to avoid paying salvage—a payment which would of course, be unnecessary in case she was rescued by her own line. The report follows:

LA PROVENCE, April 17, 1912.—On the 15th of April at 2 o'clock, Greenwich time, after the reception of a press telegram, sent by Poldhu, we heard the Titanic send the signal "C. Q. D." (distress) and the following message: "Position 41.46 N., 50.14 W. Require assistance."

We called immediately to inform the Titanic that we had received her appeal, but our power would not permit us to reach the Titanic, which was 700 miles distant. At 3:30 in the morning, Greenwich time, the Titanic said: "C. Q. D. We require assistance. Have struck an iceberg."

At 3:55 in the morning we heard the Frankfurt working with the Titanic and gave her position 39.47 N., 52.10 W., which would give about 150 miles of distance separating these two ships.

Olympic Makes Reply.

The Titanic continued her calls and managed to get in communication with two other ships, the Virginia and the Cincinnati. About 4:50 in the morning we heard the Olympic, which sent the Titanic the following message:

"Latitude 40.32 N. Long. 61.18 W. I am lighting up all possible lights as fast as I can.—Haddock."

It should be remarked in passing that we received this message from a distance of nearly 1200 miles. The Frankfurt, which was within a nearer range, made many calls to the Titanic, but was not replied to. It seems that the Titanic wished to keep in communication only with the ships of her company.

At 5:10 a. m. we were in communication with the Celtic going west. We transmitted to it the messages from the Titanic and about 5:30 we heard Cape Race, which said to the Virginia that the weather was quite fine and very clear and that the Titanic had put her boats in the sea and that the women had taken their places therein.

EX-PRESIDENT IS SUBJECT OF SENATE DEBATE

Senator John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, Reads a Parody on the Apostles' Creed for the Benefit of the Supporters of Theodore Roosevelt.

KANSAS SENATOR DEFENDS COLONEL

Ultra-Sensational Discussion Precipitated by Publication of Official Correspondence Relating to Escape of Harvester Trust From Prosecution.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The first sensational political debate in the senate at this session of congress broke today over Colonel Roosevelt's official correspondence about the International Harvester company when he was president in 1907.

Senator Bristow of Kansas was the principal speaker in support of Colonel Roosevelt and Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi was the principal assailant.

Mr. Williams characterized the former president as a "modern Caesar, willing to seize power by any means," while Mr. Bristow defended the colonel as the modern tribune of the people, and warmly criticized President Taft's administration.

The debate became almost ultra-sensational when Senator Williams read to the senate a parody on the apostles' creed as follows:

New Creed.
"I believe in Theodore Roosevelt, maker of noise and strife, and in ambition, his only creed (my Lord). He was born of the love of power and suffered under William H. Taft, was crucified, dead and buried. He descended into Africa. The third year he arose again from the jungles and ascended into favor and altho on the right hand of his party, whence he shall come to scourge the licked and dead."

"I believe in the holy Outlook, the Big Stick, the Ananias club, the forgiveness of political activities, the resurrection of presidential ambitions and the third term everlastingly. Amen, amen, amen."

Bristow's Charges.

The debate was precipitated by Senator Bristow's return to his charge yesterday that collusion had existed between the senate and the department of justice in the sending of the official correspondence yesterday and that partially had been shown in that only correspondence regarding the course of President Roosevelt's administration had been sent to the senate while the papers relating to the Taft administration had not.

He asserted again that Attorney General Wickham had his reply ready to send when Senator Johnston's resolution of yesterday reached him yesterday and referred to the fact that two similar resolutions—by Senators Overman and Lea—had not been complied with.

Senator Johnston denied there had been an understanding and said he had seen neither the attorney general nor the president for a month. Senator Clark of Wyoming pointed out that the Johnston resolution differed from the others in that it called for certain specific information. He and Senator Nelson gave instances in which Colonel Roosevelt, when president, had withheld correspondence from the bureau of corporations.

Williams Protests.

Senator Bristow remarked that evidently there was no disposition on either side of the chamber to criticize President Taft, to which Senator Williams protested vigorously.

"If the senator can show me the present president has traveled in the same way as the former president, I will condemn him as strongly as I would Roosevelt," he declared.

Senator Who Wields Lash On Roosevelt



TORNADOES BRING DEATH IN OKLAHOMA

Three Persons Killed at Ponca City and Nearly One Hundred Houses Destroyed.

WICHITA, Kan., April 25.—Three persons are dead at Ponca City, Okla., as the result of one of four tornadoes near the Kansas-Oklahoma line today.

The dead: Mrs. Moore and child. Unidentified man.

The tornado at Ponca City swept through an addition to the west part of town, destroying about seventy-five houses. The man killed was carried nearly a mile and dropped on the prairie in a dying condition. Several are reported injured.

At Unkas, Okla., twenty-five miles southeast of Arkansas City, the Santa Fe depot and a number of houses were destroyed. Another storm near Gueda Springs, twelve miles west of Arkansas City, destroyed a number of farmhouses.

A fourth tornado passed between Arkansas City and Winfield, destroying a farmhouse. At Gueda Springs a near-cloudburst flooded the lake and is threatening to carry away the large concrete dam.

TRAIN IS BLOWN FROM THE TRACK

Many Persons Injured in Disaster on the Union Pacific in Nebraska.

OMAHA, Neb., April 25.—Twenty-nine persons were injured, one of them, James Davis, perhaps fatally, when a cyclonic wind struck Union Pacific passenger train No. 35, one mile west of North Loup, Neb., late this afternoon.

The entire train, the engine excepted, was blown from the track and all the cars were overturned.

A mile of telegraph line was blown down, cutting off direct communication with outside cities and preventing a list of the casualties being sent out for several hours after the train was wrecked. Brakeman Levi Hamilton was dangerously cut and bruised.

The train composed of a combination mail, baggage and express car, and two day coaches, was running at a moderate rate when the gale struck it. The engine alone was left on the track and as soon as Engineer O'Brien realized what had happened he ran his engine to Ord and returned with a car, in which the injured were taken to Ord.

Engineer O'Brien said that the storm did not take the form of a tornado. The wind had been blowing a gale all afternoon and as the train reached an open stretch it was caught and overturned before O'Brien could stop.

A severe hail and rainstorm followed the gale, and caused much suffering among the injured before they could be moved to the town. Earlier in the afternoon a tornado in Furness county demolished three farm houses near Cambridge, and caused the serious injury of Mr. and Mrs. William Parish and Miss Kate Kelly. Members of two other families had narrow escapes, reaching storm caves only a few minutes before the storm demolished their homes.

REPUBLICANS FRAME WOOL TARIFF MEASURE

Special to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, April 25.—The Republican members of the senate finance committee are framing a wool tariff bill to report to the senate as a substitute for the Underwood bill passed by the house placing an ad valorem rate of 20 per cent upon wool importations. The senate committee bill, it is expected, will carry a specific duty of 18 cents per pound upon importations of first and second-class shorn wools. This is slightly less than the rate which would be justified by the findings of the tariff board, about 5 cents per pound less than desired by the western woolgrowers and is a reduction of about 30 per cent on the present wool tariff rates.

FIVE THOUSAND HEAR PRAISES OF UTAH SONG

Great Concourse of Loyal Citizens Present at Development Day Exercises in Tabernacle, Where Speakers, in Elloquent Sentences, Extol Wonders of Their Beloved State.

GOVERNOR URGES PEACE AND UNITY

Calls Attention to Unparalleled Resources and Opportunities; Joseph E. Caine Tells of the Commercial Club's Work; Rev. Mr. Goshen Points Out Needs.

DOMINATED by a spirit of patriotism and loyalty to city and state, more than 5000 men, women and children, representing the best citizenship of the community, assembled in mass meeting in the tabernacle last evening to celebrate Utah Development day.

In response to the call of the Utah Development league, which inaugurated the movement, and in accordance with the proclamation of the governor designating the day, the big gathering, like those that took place on a smaller scale in every part of the state, proved a great, enthusiastic, public demonstration of fidelity to Utah and unbounded faith in its future progression and development.

With the historic building a blaze of national colors in which were set gigantic groups of native flowers and sego lilies, the throng of proud people, aided by the Twentieth Infantry band, the tabernacle choir, and the big organ, joined in songs of state and national spirit that bore a significant message far out upon the thoroughfares. In appropriate addresses, in song, ceremony and spirit, those present burst in one mighty "hooray" for Utah. The occasion proved memorable in every sense and will be fittingly recorded in the annals of the city and the state's history.

Prominent Men Present.

The mass meeting was held under the auspices of the Commercial club, which is to Salt Lake what the Development league is to Utah. W. W. Armstrong, president of the club, presided. On the stand were the speakers and the board of governors of the club as follows: Governor William S. Joseph, former Governor John C. Cutler, Joseph E. Caine, the Rev. Elmer I. Goshen, Rabbi Charles J. Freund, Bishop Charles W. Nibley, Mayor Charles R. Mabey of Bountiful, Joy H. Johnson, George H. Dern, Charles F. Murphy, Dr. E. D. Woodruff, W. J. Halloran and others. The tabernacle choir occupied its usual place, conducted by Prof. Evan Stephens and Prof. J. J. McClellan was at the organ. Director Antonio de la Maza, with the Twentieth Infantry band, occupied the left wing opposite the stand, between the choir and the audience.

Chairmen and vice chairmen of standing committees of the Commercial club acted as a committee on reception. To the committee on decorations, headed by John D. Giles, is due much credit for the splendid garbing of the big building in floral groups and national emblems. In the audience were city, state and federal officials, and many leading church authorities.

The meeting opened with the patriotic song, "America," in which choir and audience joined, assisted by the band and organ. In pronouncing the Invocation, Rabbi Freund asked that peace and concord might attend the meeting and that the sanctity and approval of the Almighty might be gained for the purposes to which it was dedicated.

The Twentieth Infantry band then rendered "The Benediction of De Poincaré," by Meyerbeer, which called forth an encore.

Purpose of Day.

This preceded the opening address by Governor Spry on "The Purposes of Utah Day." Governor Spry declared that the purposes of the day were so many and varied that the entire story could not be told in the allotted time. He said in part:

The Utah Development league and the Salt Lake Commercial club met some time ago and determined to ask the governor to set aside by special proclamation a day when the people of the entire state should meet together to exploit and advocate the beauties of Utah.

This meeting and the various other assemblages and exercises now being held throughout the state are the result of the conclusions and deter-

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